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ANKARA: BULGARIANS REFUSE TURKISH VISIT REQUEST

TA291736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Petur Vutov, the leader of the Bulgarian group of the IPU, has said that at the moment Turkish parliamentarians cannot be allowed to investigate the conditions of Turks in Bulgaria, but that such a visit can be made at an appropriate time. In a written statement issued today, Turkish Grand National Assembly Speaker Necmettin Karaduman announced that a Turkish parliamentary delegation that is in Lome, the capital of Togo, for the IPU Conference, held a meeting with the Bulgarian delegation. According to Karaduman, the meeting was held at the request of the Bulgarian delegation. The Turkish delegation, headed by Ankara Deputy Barlas Dogu, told the Bulgarian delegation that the world press is continuing to report on the assimilatory practices that the Turkish-Muslim minority is being subjected to in Bulgaria. The Turkish delegation pointed out that the situation damages the neighborly relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Turkish delegation members said that it would be useful if Turkish parliamentarians could visit the areas in question to see if the campaign, which the Bulgarian authorities say is unfounded, is indeed being carried out or not.

Petur Vutov said that the rumors reflected in the world press are being started by certain countries that want to harm Turkish-Bulgarian relations. Vutov said that the same circles has spread rumors about narcotics and arms smuggling and about the Mehmet Ali Agca incident in order to slander Bulgaria. He said that the request of the Turkish parliamentary delegation to visit Bulgaria is valid, but if such a visit is made now, then the Bulgarian public would view it as a foreign investigation. Therefore, Vutov said, they cannot approve the Turkish request now. He added that mutual visits by parliamentary delegations can be paid after the rumors die down and the conditions are appropriate.

According to Karaduman's statement, the Turkish parliamentarians are continuing to hold talks in Lome.

TODOROV DECLARES 'ONE-NATION STATE,' DENIES TALKS

LD291744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 28 Mar 85

["Todorov: Bulgaria: A 'One-Nation State' (Report From TANJUG Correspondent Sava Mijalkovic)" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, has promoted Bulgaria to the rank of a "one-nation state." According to him this is in keeping with the strengthening of the positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the "forward line" of the Warsaw Pact on the Balkan Peninsula. Todorov also announced the decision of the authorities to take urgent steps to move those citizens who "do not wish to live" in their native towns and villages to "other regions of Bulgaria."

In a long speech at a meeting at Novochedo, in Sliven District, Todorov, one of Bulgaria's highest ranking party and state officials, said that the "renewal" of Bulgarian names of citizens with "Turkish-Arabic" names had been "completed safely," stressing that "now everybody is fully aware" that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a "one-nation state" and that in the "Bulgarian nation there are no parts of any other peoples and nations."

In the speech, which is carried by SLIVENSKO DELO, Todorov attributed this section to "historical maturity," and stated that it had taken place "speedily, spontaneously, and calmly." He did admit, however, that there had been "incitement by the class enemy against this policy," but said that this "did not meet with support among the people."

The high-ranking party and government official told the "enemies abroad and their pawns in Bulgaria" that anyone who opposes "our brotherhood and unity, who is against the consolidation and development of the Bulgarian socialist nation," would "meet resolute resistance."

Todorov was particularly critical of the "reactionary forces" in Turkey.

He said that one could expect "our enemies abroad to launch most improbable fabrications and slander" and "charge" the present Bulgarian state and party leadership with "assimilation." According to Todorov, such "contrived charges" originated in "reactionary groups in bourgeois Turkey," in which, according to him, over 13 million Kurds, Armenians, and Arabs live today, deprived of rights, against whom, he said, a "real civil war" is being waged.

Nothing similar is taking place in Bulgaria," Todorov stated, adding that "there is no incorporation by force of foreign ethnic groups into the Bulgarian nation." All that was happening, according to him, was that "our brothers and sisters, whose national awareness was suppressed for centuries by foreign enslavers, are returning to their common family."

Describing this action as the "voluntary and spontaneous change of names," Todorov categorically stated that "Bulgaria is a sovereign country and not anyone's colony," and that it would never allow representatives of any foreign state to "carry out any inspections, cause disquiet among the population, and slander Bulgaria."

The high-ranking Bulgarian leader stated, among other things, that ending Turkey's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Bulgarian people should be understood to be the "only way to develop good-neighbourly relations between these two countries."

The process of "incorporation into the Bulgarian nation" by changing names, according to Todorov, is "not only of national but also international significance." He said that this is in keeping with the strengthening of the positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria "on the forward lines" of the Warsaw Pact on the Balkan Peninsula, that it "objectively serves" the cause of peace and good-neighbourly relations in the region and "created the conditions" needed for Bulgarian-Turkish relations to develop on a "healthy, sound basis."

Stanko Todorov devoted a considerable part of this speech to an exposition of the already announced official Bulgarian attitude that "there is not and will not be any emigration to Turkey and that no Bulgarian-Turkish talks will be held in this connection." All those, Todorov said, "who dance to the tune of Ankara's propaganda and its nationalist agents in Bulgaria" and who "do not wish to live in their native towns and villages can move out." For cases of this kind, he added, instructions have been given to the appropriate Bulgarian organs, to ensure speedy removal (within hours), "But not to Turkey, but to other regions of Bulgaria, where these people will be able to live peacefully and happily."

Todorov, one of Sofia's leading officials, recalled on this occasion that after the April BCP Central Committee Plenum "there came a strengthening of the Bulgarian socialist nation and an increse in its monolithism."

As an example he mentioned the case of the population of the Pirin region, stressing that the "great realization of the party line, adopted at the April plenum in 1956, nipped in the bud the attempts to influence the Bulgarian national awareness of the population in the Pirin region."

Stanko Todorov did not say that according to the 1956 population census there were 178,862 Macedonians in the Pirin region and that they represented 63.64 percent of the total population of that region. Denying the existence of Macedonians in the Pirin region, he said that they had been the "object of untenable claims to their national self-awareness."

Yugoslavia is well aware that this, as Todorov calls it, "national self-awareness" of the members of the Macedonian nationality in the Pirin region and in the whole of Bulgaria was, in fact, a crude denial of their belonging to the Macedonian people. After all, already in the 1965 population census, the number of Macedonians in Bulgaria was represented as merely a symbolic one (8,700). In the population census 10 years later (1975), no data on the national structure of the population were provided. Everybody, including Macedonians, was recorded as "Bulgarian," or in other words, citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

## BULGARIAN TURKS' PAPER QUOTED ON NAME ISSUE

AU292040 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 85 p 2

[Sava Mijalkovic report "especially for VJESNIK"]

[Excerpts] Sofia -- NOVA SVETLINA, the organ of Turkish nationals in Bulgaria, calls the large number of Turkish names for populated places in Bulgaria an anachronism. This anachronism remained, as is stated, "as a mark of the 50-century long enslavement under the Osmanli occupiers." It is also claimed that in most places that still bear Turkish names there was never any Turkish population.

It is officially claimed in Sofia that about 1 million Bulgarian citizens have taken Bulgarian names "in record time, voluntarily, and spontaneously." The removal of the imposed Turkish place names would be a manifestation of the next stage of the "heightened awareness of Bulgarian Muslims of their roots in the Bulgarian nation."

Thus, among other things, NOVA SVETLINA writes that Turkish names were imposed on many villages in which exclusively Bulgarians -- Christians -- have always lived. As an example, they give the Khaskovo region where the population has retained its "Bulgarian and Christian origin" completely, but all villages (except one) have Turkish names.

NOVA SVETLINA has also carried a study by Professor Petur Petrov, doctor of historical sciences. He asserts that one can now, "with much more scientific certainty," speak about the fact that Bulgarians of Islamic faith who live on Bulgarian soil "only formally accepted forced Turkizing and that they preserved their Bulgarian origins despite enslavement."

Regardless of all pressure, this Bulgarian historian concludes, the process of assimilation and Turkizing "did not succeed" in Bulgarian places.

"The rebirth of the awareness of the national origins" of Bulgarian Muslim citizens has recently involved the newspaper NOVA SVETLINA. Those who have been following the writings of the newspaper say that the number of articles in Turkish has been rapidly diminishing, and the number of those in Bulgarian increasing.

While the central Bulgarian press has not yet carried anything about the "voluntary and spontaneous" changing of Turkish-Arabic names into Bulgarian ones, NOVA SVETLINA devotes much space to it.

"No Emigration"

The attention of the observers here has been attracted by, among other things, a statement by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to the effect that "There is and there will be no emigration of Bulgarian citizens to Turkey."

According to official Bulgarian data about postwar emigration, approximately 150,000 Turks emigrated in 1950 and 1951.

Bulgarian sources categorically reject all assertions that a forced assimilation of citizens of Islamic faith, or rather members of Turkish nationality, is being carried out here. Sofia says that everything being written about this abroad is "fabricated and tendentious."

For months now, reports have been circulating in Bulgaria that control over movements by citizens of the Muslim faith has been increased. One even talks about strict restrictions on leaving their places of residence.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS ENDS; PETKOV REELECTED

AU291415 Sofia BTA in English 1025 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- This second day of the Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union continues to focus on the problems of techno-scientific progress in agriculture and in the food industry.

Mr Miladin Shaterov, president of the Central Council of the Trade Union of Agricultural and Food Industry Workers, touched on some unsolved problems in the working conditions, the settlement of which is of decisive significance for the reproduction of labour-power in the branch. He also stressed the importance of socialist emulation, closely linked with do-better planning and with the economic approach principles, with the profit-and-loss accounting and the self-supporting basis.

Dr Todor Pandov, senior vice president of the agricultural academy, indicated the establishment of the academy three years ago as a uniform scientific, methodological and organisational centre of planning, coordination, organisation and management of research and development efforts, the materialisation of techno-scientific advances and the training of specialists, marks an important stage in the development and improvement of the structure of the National Agro-Industrial Union. Dr Pandov emphasised that scientific products of high economic efficiency are being developed on the basic of the programme and purpose-oriented approach and of the multiplication approach, combined with the ecological approach. Of all developments, transferred into practice within the National Agro-Industrial Union in 1985, 96 per cent are Bulgarian ones, and their payback stands at 6 leva for each invested lev. New cultivars [as received] and animal breeds of high generic potential are in the process of development and speedy transference. In 1984 alone the state cultivar commission approved 38 new varieties of field, vegetable and orchard crops.

The rest of the speeches also accentuated the new highly efficient technologies, such as the lowvolume and ultra low volume small-drop spraying of viens and orchards, yield prognostication, the use of biostimulants and of disinfected planting stock, the introduction of waste-free technologies.

Concrete suggestions were also made on improvements in the organisation and managerial structure of the National Agro-Industrial Union and of the system of training specialists for agriculture and the food industry.

After the end of debates, the delegates to the congress adopted amendments to the statute of the National Agro-Industrial Union. They are aimed at the further upgrading of the state-cum-public principle in the management of the union, at the more comprehensive implementation of the economic mechanism at all levels, at giving greater autonomy to the unions subbranches in their production activity and in the realisation of produce. Also adopted were amendments to the draft resolution of the congress, which was unanimously approved.

By a secret ballot the delegates elected a Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union comprised of 205 persons (including 34 women). Members of the council are the chairmen of the 28 district agro-industrial unions and the general managers of the state economic associations-members of the National Agro-Industrial Union, which guarantees a more operative management for the branch. The newly elected Central Council adjourned to choose its chairman and executive committee.

The delegates also voted for a 45-member Control Board, which in turn adjourned to elect its chairman, deputy chairman and secretary.

Mr Aleksandur Petkov was re-elected chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union. Mr Marko Markov was re-elected chairman of the Control Board.

That was the end of proceedings at the Second Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 29 March adds: "The Second Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union closed at the Sofia Universiada Hall today. It was today again attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, by members and candidates members of the Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers."]

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM BERLIN CEMA SESSION

AU301947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and minister of energy-raw material resources, returned from Berlin today. He participated in the 19th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Material-Technical Supplies Sector.

ALEKSANDROV RETURNS FROM MSZMP CONGRESS

AU292002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The Bulgarian BCP delegation, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, which attended the 13th MSZMP Congress, returned from Budapest. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev, as well as by high-ranking officials from the BCP Central Committee, and by other officials.

NVA SOLDIERS' PRESENCE IN IRAN REPORTED

DW011257 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'GDR' Soldiers in the Gulf War"]

[Text] The GDR is becoming active in the Gulf war. It has sent "technical" soldiers of the "National Peoples Army" [NVA] to Iran. They are repairing bombed radar installations. In exchange, Khomeyni supplies oil to the "GDR," Western intelligence services report.

KROLIKOWSKI, NETHERLANDS CDE ENVOY DISCUSS TALKS

LD301335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Mar (ADN) -- The aim of the negotiations at the Stockholm conference must be to adopt fundamental political and military measures to build trust and security. This GDR view was affirmed by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, when speaking to Ambassador Petrus Buwalda on 28 Mar. The head of the Netherlands delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Trust and Security-Building Measures in Europe is currently in Berlin for consultations.

The socialist states have submittedsignificant proposals in Stockholm, the GDR politician said. In order to make more concrete and to further shape these proposals, during the 5th round of negotiations the USSR submitted the main requirements of a nonaggression treaty.

Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR had submitted a proposal for limiting major maneuvers to 40,000 participants. Discussion of the proposals in a constructive spirit would open up prospects for significant progress in the work of the Stockholm conference.

Herbert Krolikowski stressed the significance of the Soviet-American negotiations that have begun in Geneva on the complex of questions concerning medium-range and strategic space and nuclear weapons, and for an improvement in the international situation.

The partners in the talks agreed that it is necessary to put an end to the arms race. They stressed the need to strive at the Stockholm conference for independent contributions by the 35 participating states to reduce military confrontation in Europe and to increase stability in East-West relations.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH MSZMP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Ovari, Kadar Speeches

LD290549 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Report on speeches by Miklos Ovari, head of the MSZMP Editorial Committee, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, at the closing day of the party's 13th congress in Budapest on 28 March. Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] First of all, Miklos Ovari, head of the Editorial Committee, submitted the committee's report. He noted that the draft resolution is in harmony with the reports of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, and with the verbal supplements of Janos Kadar and Andras Gyenes.

[Ovari] "The comrade delegates who addressed the congress expressed their agreement with the draft of the resolution. No proposals for modifying the substance of its contents have been made, which has made the work of the editorial committee that much easier. All the same, it was our view that, by taking into account what was voiced during the debate, it would be right to enrich the text of the resolution with a few more sentences for added emphasis. Taking into account the precongress debates and the positions adopted at party conferences, we propose that we insert in the congress resolution that the party considers as its important task to pay continuous attention to the development of the position of the working class. Improving the living conditions of the village population is to remain an important task in the future, also.

"We considered it necessary for the resolution to deal with the importance of supervision. For this reason, we are proposing the inclusion of an additional sentence in the resolution to the effect that the application of socialist legality requires conistent and resolute supervision and, within that framework, developing the work of the People's Central Committees.

"On the basis of the contributions made at party conferences and at the congress, we propose the formulation of the need for literature and the arts to contribute to enriching the awareness of reality and to shaping the view of life and the behavior of people. Several speakers at our congress spoke about the importance of human factors. For this reason, we propose that the resolution include the task that we help the creative abilities of people to emerge by developing science, culture, and education. The comrade delegates also stressed respect for creative work and socialist values. They proposed -- and we are now recommending this for approval -- that these be given greater emphasis in the mass communication of information."

[Reporter] Miklos Avari pointed out that our previous important party resolutions remain in effect. Thus it is not necessary to repeat them with a view to confirming them, and the passing of the resolution does not mean that the work has ended as much as it signifies that it will commence in substance. He also stressed that the stands taken by the party conferences have enriched with valuable contributions the resolution proposal with valuable contributions, but they do not necessitate altering the latter. The head of the editorial committee also recalled that many letters were sent to the congress. Proposals and important views contained in the letters were taken into consideration in the preparation of the draft resolution; however, Miklos Ovari quoted from one letter in particular.

[Ovari] "There are many important matters that the congress is unable to regulate in detail, but if we want a good mood to prevail in society, then every one of our comrades in a party, state, and social function must also deal with matters that appear to be of lesser importance."

[Reporter] The head of the Editorial Committee also said that the debates became more lively prior to the congress.

[Ovari] "These debates confirmed the basic principles which make our party the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and which it is our duty to strengthen, safeguard, and develop. One of these basic principles is that socialism is being built in Hungary, and not something else, and this is also the objective when we try to perfect economic management, when we develop state life, when we profess the freedom of cultural creation and scientific research. And this is the objective, this is the intention as well when this or that new idea does not work out completely and for that reason a modification is perhaps necessary. For decades it has been a cornerstone of our policy that our most important achievement is people's power, our primary duty is to defend and strengthen this. This, the development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of socialist national unity, is our historic program. We are aware that socialism does not develop spontaneously, that there is a need for a leading, organizing force, and this is the revolutionary party of the working class which, in the course of its development, becomes the party of the entire people.

"Our party pursues the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but not dogmatically; rather, it considers it an indispensable pointer in practical work. We are working on the assertion of the Leninist principles and norms of party life, and this applies to the party's internal life and to the building of relations between the party and masses alike.

"Finally, I also consider it to be a fundamental characteristic of our party that we are a patriotic and at the same time an internationalist party; we reject national indifference, and at the same time, we also reject every manifestation of nationalism. We belong to the community of the socialist countries, we are a part of the international workers movement when we build our relations with countries of other social systems on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, or when, taking mutual advantages into consideration, we develop our economic relations.

"These lastingly valid principles of our party's policy can be found in the resolution proposal, although we know that they appear repetitious. However, the continuity of policy demands the repeated assertion of these principles."

[Reporter] Historical issues also had a large scope in the congress debates. Miklos Ovari stressed that history and the history of the movement are important for us because they help to understand the present and plan the future. We may argue about the details, but it is an indisputable fact that our present-day achievements can be realized because the revolutionary party was able to face its mistakes, too. Finally, Miklos Ovari, head of the Editorial Committee, concluded his speech with this thought:

[Ovari] "We have had debates, too, but in these debates, in the party's leading bodies, including our present 13th congress as well, the battle was not between conservatives and proreformists; rather, adherents of socialist development debated and sought the solutions most suited to the situation. This unity, which is our chief strength, is one of the most important starting points of our results and a guarantee of the implementation of our future plans. In my opinion, the draft resolution in this spirit touches on the most important issues of our past. And with regard to the future, esteemed comrades, the proposal for the resolution contains our most important tasks for the next 5 years. The congress was united in supporting the proposal for the resolution. I am confident that this same unity will also be evident in the implementation. The Central Committee also submitted proposals to the congress relating to the modification of the regulation on organization. The comrade delegates supported the submitted proposal. No observations for further modification have been received.

For this reason, I propose that the esteemed congress approve the modifications proposed by the Central Committee according to the submitted formulation."

[Reporter] Janos Kadar summarized what has been said in the debate.

[Kadar] "Esteemed congress, dear male and female comrades. In the course of the debate, 58 comrades spoke. In addition, as we heard yesterday, many others also asked for the microphone -- more than 194 of them -- but I would like to repeat here that all those comrades who were unable to speak and submitted their contribution in writing -- and really there were many of those -- I would like to assure them that their contribution will be in the minutes of the congress, and the organs of the Central Committee -- which are obliged to process (?everything) voiced at the congress -- will utilize the written contributions in the same way as the oral ones in (?their) work.

"If you will permit me, on my part I have no hesitation in passing judgment on the combined debate on the two points on the agenda, and can do so with great decisiveness and deep conviction. This debate was an open, responsible, and high-level debate. Almost without exception, the contributions contain elements of criticism, self-criticism, and at the same time, were of a constructive character. This is very good. In a certain sense I link with the congress also -- something that obviously has made an impression on those who are following the congress -- that the congress itself, the comrade delegates and the people who are here by permanent invitation, followed all the contributions with great discipline and attention.

"I consider that this debate also demonstrates that our entire party membership, all the party organs, prepared in the appropriate manner for this congress, and this congress, its deliberations, have marked a suitable crowning of the preparation by the entire party for this congress.

"There is something else that has occurred to me while following the debate, and doing so attentively. I believe you recall certain statements in the report of the Mandate Committee. These, I believe, are of very great significance. We have spoken a great deal here about the activities of the party after the liberation, as well as about the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the 4 decades. If we recall a certain feeling in ourselves -- naturally, only those who carried out active party or social work at that time as well -- we must remember that the army of communists at that time, which was also a battle-hardened army, I could almost say that it was natural for people who emerged from ranks of the repressed working class, for people who emerged from the ranks of the repressed people, they were people who were educating themselves, so to speak; the source of their knowledge, their fundamental realization of the class struggle, arose from their experience of life and culture acquired through self-education.

"The Mandate Committee put forth many nice statistics here. I am particularly heartened by the fact that here, now, after 40 years, congress delegates have had a discussion in which 47 percent of the participants had attended high-level party school, of whom more than 63 percent possess higher level state qualifications, and 10 percent possess research degrees, of whom 9 are academicians. Well, this also reflects the tremendous development of the party, of our party cadres and society.

"On this subject, another question has also been raised here. Our party is engaged in significant international activity, within the sphere of the working class movement and the movement for peace, and we are also present in the sphere of state diplomacy. I have fairly considerable opportunities to attend international discussions, and the question always emerges from our partners, sometimes in the form of a question, at other times in the form of a half expressed question, and sometimes put quite directly: what is the state of this in Hungary?

Is this a lasting political line that is currently being realized in Hungary, this line in party policy? Well, I always give the appropriate answer, the one customary at such times, but if I think now of the way in which the 58 contributors to the debate here spoke, what they spoke about, and the way in which the entire congress received their speeches and reacted to them, well, without naming any names, I will tell those who inquired about the further activities of our party, the future political direction of Hungarian society, the endeavors of the country, I tell those who are interested in the course taken by Hungary that on the basis of what I have seen and experienced here, evaluating the positions adopted by those present, that it will last for a long time. [applause]

"The comrade delegates who spoke unanimously accepted the report of the Central Committee, as well as the report of the Central Control Committee, the proposal concerning the modifications of the organizational rules, and the draft resolution submitted by the Central Committee. They did so in unity. This is also extremely important from the point of view of further work. This is why I would like, on behalf of the Central Committee that has functioned up to now, and on behalf of the Central Control Committee, as well as on behalf of Comrade Andras Gyenes and myself, as well as on behalf of those appointed to give addresses, to thank you all.

"Well, I should now respond to the debate, but this is not a simple task for me. I would like to ask for your understanding as regards the fact that I will not now answer the 58 speakers. Since I regard all the speeches as good and important ones, I would not even like to select from among them. Further, it would be very difficult even to discuss the important issues that have been raised here, if only because, according to my profound conviction, and I am sure that you can also agree with me on this, we have listened to 58 delegates here, and in my opinion all of them spoke about very important matters. All of them, without exception. Once again: It would be very difficult to make a choice here.

"We have heard the phrases, party work, party life, used here. These two terms are almost synonymous in practically every major area of the life of our society and of our people, from the sphere of party work in the strict sense, from the sphere of our mass movements, trade unions, Communist Youth League, Patriotic People's Front and other organizations, in terms of areas, ideology, culture, the arts, the work of economic construction. We have also heard the voice of the capital of our socialist homeland, Budapest, as well as the voice of people living in many towns, villages, and even in the settlements of County Bacs-Kiskun; we have heard their views and opinions. This is all very important.

"We have heard the most responsible people from such important positions as the premier of the government, two ministers, the most responsible people in the People's Army, the Border Guards, and the Workers Guard, which is highly esteemed by us, who have expressed the political positions and views of the people working in these organizations, the endeavors which lead them, the achievements for which they are struggling, the problems which they are facing, and the ways in which they intend to solve the tasks. This is why it would be difficult for me to choose not only between speakers, but also between topics.

"Permit me to once again refer to what is perhaps the most important thing, namely, that all the speakers adopted a united political stance. Here, in this summarizing speech, I would now like to recommend a few issues to the attention of the comrades. These, by the way, are issues that were present in the debate and are present in the party documents and in party life as well.

"I would once again like to speak about party life -- actually only one aspect, which is extremely important, however:

In the life of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party today, the Leninist norms are realized fully and generally. From among the Leninist norms, we have naturally always stressed that collectivity is manifested in decision-making, in other words, collective leadership, whereas in implementation there is individual responsibility; this could be realized to an even greater extent than is being done in practice.

"Democratic centralism is being achieved. This is of extremely great importance from the aspect of the revolutionary workers parties and communist parties. Among other things, this indicates the superior and subordinate positions of different party organs, and also that the freest possible debate must be realized in the decision-making process. We ourselves, the Central Committee, which will soon conclude its work, have secured this, and it will be very good if it is secured in the future as well in the highest organs of the party elected by the congress, as well as in the lives of the Budapest Party Committee, the county party committees, and in every party committee and party organization. In the course of decision-making, let everyone express his views freely, without reservation, and without detrimental consequences for the individual concerned. This is very important in order to ensure that every question is evaluated in the most careful and most multifaceted manner and that the right decision emerges.

"However, what also follows from democratic socialism is that once the body authorized to make a decision has decided, has reached a decision, no matter what views were expressed before the decision was taken, the decision is binding for every member of the body and everyone must represent the majority decision to those on the outside. [applause]

"I would like to conclude this topic by saying that the constant and, if possible, even better realization of these Leninist norms in the life and work of the party is the fundamental condition from the party's ability to work and fight. A revolutionary party cannot work without these Leninist norms.

"The other thing that no one should forget is that in our society, the main, indispensable condition for the further development of socialist democracy is the realization of the Leninist norms in the party. This is why these issues possess great significance, and I recommend that the esteemed congress pay attention to them.

"The question of party unity: I think that anyone who has lived through this congress here, in this hall, or has been able to follow it somehow, need not be persuaded that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is a united party. This congress will make those political and personnel decisions -- it was correctly said in one of the speeches that the personnel conditions for the implementation of resolutions must also be ensured through the appropriate cadre work -- these decisions will be made here, and I hope that they will impart a new, and great impetus to the work and further strengthen party unity.

"Nonetheless, if I may raise it as an issue that was mentioned in the introduction and that has come up again, I would like to call your attention to the fact that there is a need for a greater and more decisive stand to be taken by every party member regarding party resolutions that have been adopted, party positions, our ideology and our socialist-communist ideas. What is more, and several speakers also referred to this in the debate, everywhere -- in the forums of public life, in the workplaces, in homes and even within the family -- it is necessary to take a stand and to represent our position, our policy, our views, and even our moral tenets. Everywhere. This is something that is needed by the whole of society, the country, the family, the individual, and the younger generation as well.

"Why do we keep bringing this up? This was also touched upon -- correctly -- by the speakers in the debate. Well, how did the work go in the most recent, brief, historical period?

One can also divide this into periods or stages, even from this point of view -- namely, the taking of an open stand on behalf of the policy of the party, its political and moral requirements. Well, in a certain difficult period when the task was to restore the party's esteem, influence, its leading role, the trust in the party, the party worked under extremely difficult conditions, but it greatly helped that a stance was taken on behalf of the power of the people, the rightness of socialism, bravely, openly, without reservations, without regard to careers, and not caring about the consequences. The struggle went on. This had a great influence. We did say that when necessary, we profess that the fate of the people is more important than anything else. Thus, we would protect the people's power, the fundamental rights, by any means if necessary, but that the main weapon of everyday existence, of the consolidated conditions, the success of socialist construction, is the preservation of trust, argument, and persuasion. We want to carry on along this path.

"Then came a different period. Those who jeered, who shouted, who shot at the Communists, disappeared from the scene. By then, they listened to the Communists quietly and attentively. Then gradually they started to express agreement, always more and more people, till the oppositionary view disappeared from public life. Economic consolidation also succeeded. We were making progress, development was dynamic, the standard of living perceptibly improved from year to year; the Communists were not confronted with oppositionary views and lost the habit of debating, lost the habit of taking a stand. However, it is necessary to take a stand on behalf of our truth, at all times and under all circumstances.

"This is a great and serious body, but perhaps I may be permitted to use this sort of expression: In the past 3 of 4 years, when the problems were coming thick and fast, it occurred more and more frequently that 50, 60 or 80 people would get together at some public forum and then 3 or 4 grumblers would appear who, counting on the belief that the people might not properly tolerate and might even grumble about the stagnation of the standard of living and many other things, and relying on imperialist, anticommunist and antisocialist propaganda, took an aggressive stance against our policy, our society, the endeavors of our people, and there was great silence, and afterwards, 60 positive elements would say indignantly, outside, in the corridor, that it was dreadful to use such a tone. However, they did not repudiate it there, where they should have. [applause]

"Thus, once again, in our process of construction, the firm and steadfast representation of our policy is needed, but our main weapons are argument, persuasion, and maintaining and strengthening trust. This is how our policy must be represented, but openly and bravely.

"I would also like to immediately add -- because this is also something that must be noticed -- that perhaps because this was the period of the process of preparing for the congress, in recent months the situation has improved somewhat in this sphere. Well, comrades, let us further improve from this point of view and in this respect as well as regards taking a stand.

"Let me speak about the issue of party construction. On this topic all I want to say -- many speakers referred to it here, a very quickwitted young KISZ functionary, female comrades, party workers -- that it is necessary to devote attention to young people. Nothing happens automatically. The development of consciousness is not an automatic process either, as I have already mentioned in the introduction; nor does party construction happen automatically. It is necessary to pay attention to the young people, but in the well-known way -- let me stress here, in unison with several speakers -- by way of individual contact.

"Those who are young today are aware, and those who remember when they were young will understand, that when a young man is seeking his place in life, in society, he holds very particular views about himself.

This is well known. At the very least, he wants to be some sort of great man; he might have hopes of becoming an Olympic champion, or something like that, and quite rightly too. There is also one thing which he feels very strongly about; he should be listened to. He, too, should be heard, people should converse with him.

"Well, I do not know how this is these days; after all, owing to a shortage of time, I cannot take walks in the streets in the evening, although one can do so here [laughter and applause], but I will never forget those older comrades, at least older than we were -- perhaps only 26 years old, but they appeared old to me -- with whom, after trade union or social democratic party political functions or after an illegal meeting, how often I, as a younger man, would accompany one to his own home, and then he would walk me back. And we went back and forth. No group function can replace this sort of conversation. Do not spare yourself the time and effort. Perhaps by now it is not [word indistinct] it seems as if by now everyone is running a little, but there is a need to deal with young people individually."

"Well, let us talk about another topic, the conditions of development. Very rightly, a great deal has been said here about the work that awaits our party and people if we want to make progress, and we do want to make progress. Now I would like to use a very simple way of expressing myself; What has been said here about work was very correct. What I would like to say now is that what is needed is not more work, but better work, in every sphere and in every sense, in productive work and in work carried out in the area of public life. What is needed is not more work, but a better quality of work. This is the path for our progress. It is the conditions for this that must be brought about.

"As for the key questions of economic construction -- and here I join those who spoke before me -- the task is to advance technical progress and to improve work productivity in every sphere. I will not enumerate all the spheres; these are well known matters. Further -- and I have found that the delegates who spoke at this discussion, those who touched upon this topic, as many have done, stressed this strongly and in unison -- education and training are of extreme importance if we want to make progress in the area of technical development.

"Well, if it may be permitted, I will digress here for a moment so that you can have a rest. Somehow this is also something to be thought through in the various spheres. I see someone sitting here whose occuation is shopkeeper. If I remember well, it was a speaker from Tolna County who spoke about commerce, stressing that there is a need for well-trained shopkeepers. I think one can accept this, only since I am a member of a longer-functioning generation, [laughter] I remember the old days of commerce, and perhaps it is worthwhile to think about and pay attention to some of those experiences as well.

"What was training like then? The following people worked in the retail trade in the old world: specialists, who were called shopkeepers, and who became shopkeepers by first obtaining an apprenticeship, by being a trainee shopkeeper. I was rather envious of them because their apprenticeship lasted 2 years, while ours lasted 3. They served for 2 years as trainee shopkeepers. They served on the scene, in the shop. They learned the trade of commerce. They attended some sort of vocational course two afternoons a week. Well, when the apprentice finished his training he became a shopkeeper, and genuine, highly experienced shopkeepers worked in retail trade. I say this word, apprentice shopkeeper, with great respect.

"Besides this, a great many other people worked in retail trade. In those days they called them salesmen or sales assistants. It is possible that today this is a derogatory term. The sales assistant did not receive scientific training, but was trained very simply.

He was recruited by way of an advertisement, and then it was noted, in the case of a man, if he was shaven, and of a woman, if her hair was combed, and in both cases whether the applicant could greet someone so as to be heard. [laughter] and if he or she met these conditions, the next day they could start work and were sales assistants. It would be worthwhile to think about this a little; namely, what degree of scientific training we should provide for the various categories of retail trade employees, for some of them leave that career very quickly. We must think about all the training involved.

"And while we are talking about training, somehow it should be established -- and preferably not be administrative methods -- that when someone learns a certain occupation, because in every major branch there is tremendous training work, [applause] and almost immediately a proportion of those who were trained move on to another occupation. It is not possible to make serious efforts and achieve considerable results in this way.

"Thus, technical development, the productivity of work, and the required training are central, priority issues. As our premier has mentioned, this is even more true because in the sphere of production -- we may think primarily of industry here, although not only industry but transport, commerce, and even agricultural production, energetics, electronics, biotechnology, and many fields have come to the fore, new, modern, up-to-date branches, because if we are developing then let us not develop outdated things, but those that are in the vanguard, let us try to learn tomorrow's technology.

"I would like to move on to another issue. Well, if one were to adopt the demands here just quickly and completely, then it emerges that we should improve the situation of the workers in the large factories; that we should improve the position of the miners, as an miner said here. Other occupations have also been mentioned, from the aspect of the branch, in order to preserve the attraction of the occupation: the technical intelligentsia, the teachers -- I do not want to go on any longer -- the railwaymen as well, comrades. Let us add it up. I do not regard these suggestions as unfounded. All I am asking is that we return to our point of departure and agree that in the future, as far as possible, questions of wages and other benefits affecting large categories of workers occur in the order of first ensuring some sort of effective economic-financial basis for it and then building the increase in payment, income, and benefit on that, because unless we do this we are building on air."

"Calling attention to this was correct; let us create by work, as soon as possible, the necessary foundations for this. These concerns are obligatory for the party, state, and economic leadership and we would like to deal with them in the order in which the necessary financial basis comes into being and according to need. We must make comparisons from the point of view of the category of workers concerned. I ask you to accept that the leadership -- the party, state and economic leadership -- will regard this as a central issue for them and perhaps you have been able to observe that this has been on the agenda for a number of months by now. Let us somehow move in the direction of a more accelerated rate of growth and let the standard of living also begin to make a move.

"Let us mention a few more issues concerning what is obligatory as regards the party, state, and social and economic leadership from among the demands and calls for attention that were voiced here in the debate.

"The Politburo has agreed with the view that it would be correct to acknowledge that we shall strengthen our system of management. We are talking here about our system of economic management and that we shall modify it, improve it according to need, and develop.

We must, however acknowledge that the leaders of the production units -- and perhaps not only the leaders because after all the collectives increasingly have their say in the affairs of the factories, enterprises, and cooperatives -- have a justified demand, namely, that the economic regulators should be as stable as possible. This is an entirely justified demand from the responsible managing people and the government must facilitate this as far as possible as soon as possible. The country needs a stable system of regulators.

"Another matter that, if I may interpret it this way, will be an obligation for the leadership, is the need to implement the principle of distribution in line with work. Let wages and earnings develop in line with performance. Let benefits in other spheres, as regards social matters, develop in accordance with need. Let the bearing of public burdens develop in accordance with incomes. These are rightful demands and the leadership must work to ensure that these demands are realized.

"Now, to go on to another issue. The report deals adequately with the ideopolitical struggle being waged between the social systems on a global scale. When capitalist propaganda speaks about everyday life in the socialist countries, well, it is not very tactful and polite. Still, I regard them as unpaid colleagues, who are very good at and very clever at pointing out our weaknesses. This sometimes does no harm. [laughter] But they talk about socialism as a social system in a very aggressive tone. And we, perhaps, are a bit too polite and to circumspect. This is the impression I get.

"There is a minor question, perhaps you know about it. Things are being built in our country with foreign credit, in collaboration or in cooperative schemes, and it is always written there what credits were used, and the name of the country giving them. Please believe me that the foreign capalists could not care less. It is no advertisement to them either, if something is built on -- what shall I say -- Turkish credits. [laughter] If the company building it is named, that would mean something. But why do we always have to talk about this? Comrades, we don't get these loans free, we pay for them, we pay the interest. These are purely commercial transactions, favors are not involved. What is important is that we respect and appreciate the value of good cooperation, but in this ideological struggle I do not believe that you can read two good words about socialist countries in the boureois press, unless it is a mistake, and certainly they do not make this mistake consciously.

"In our situation it is also a problem that when people make comparisons in any field they compare our conditions with those in the most developed capitalist countries. This can be done, of course, but let us not forget and let us mention sometimes that it is cettainly true that the most developed capitalist countries have great economic might."

"Large amounts of capital are concentrated there, so we can compare the respective conditions, but we must not forget that our people here at home are becoming familiar with the world. Last year 5.4 million Hungarians traveled abroad, to countries with all sorts of social systems. True, we are reaching the point where Hungarians enjoy their trips abroad three times: when they are preparing for them, when they are abroad, and when they come home again. [laughter] And more and more often it is the third joy that is the best. Do not forget that I am not referring to other matters.

"It is an essential part of capitalism that when production falls, when it stagnates, or when production is on the increase there is always a phenomenon accompanying the change. For us, the problem of unemployment has been solved.

When you marvel at some cosmopolitan cities in these advanced capitalist countries, when even at midnight there is almost daytime lighting in the center thanks to the neon lights, go to the periphery of these illuminations, where you will see much misery and complaint. We hear about that here, too, and it is true, but fundamentally we have assured living security for people in our socialist society. Here people are not threatened with unemployment. Anyone who wants to work can find work here, and people can make a living here. While there are hunreds of thousands and millions of lost souls in the capitalist countries, you do not find lost souls in Hungary. Here institutions and forums exist where people in trouble can be helped.

"Social justice was greatly emphasized in the debates during the preparations for the congress and the matter was also raised here. Our society should not tolerate incomes earned without work; this is the demand of social justice.

"There is also some distortion and relapse in the value system of our society, and we must make an adjustment here. If the correct public mood exists in the party, it must be disseminated to properly influence social values and the way society thinks. What this means is that honest work and not clever tricks should be the ideals that people admire. We should also include respect for skill; an adjustment is also needed here.

"A contribution was made by a comrade, a shift leader by profession, and it immediately reminded me for how many years we have been racking our brains about better financial remuneration for the technical intelligentsia and I would put the shift leader into this category. People should not become shift leaders by luck of the draw between the four or five best skilled workers, with the shift leader being the person who pulls the short straw while the rest of them can get on with earning money. [laughter]

"This must be radically changed. And this is what I mean by a better recognition of leaders responsible for the economic domain. In my view the leaders and managers taking a courageous and determined stance in defense of novelties, in defense of order and discipline, should be defended. We should recognize them and popularize them.

Now for the next big question that also dominated the work of this congress, or rather two questions that belong here: The first was raised by the comrade miner, who pointed out that miners must do overtime in order to secure the energy demands of the country and the fuel demands of the population. I think it is not only the mining sector that is thus affected but also many sectors of industry. I would like to say that the working man should not be degraded because, it used to be said, if he works on Saturdays and Sundays he remains an uncultured barbarian, does not educate himself, does not entertain himself, and so on.

"My view is that we should never speak negatively of the working man, even if he happens to work on a Saturday or Sunday, because this is still a better alterative to banging on the counter in his local pub or going to some other place. [applause] So the practice of overtimes at present -- and this very severe winter and other very serious problems mean that the right solution has not been found -- is still quite significant.

"A similarly debated issue of a completely different nature concerns economic work collectives. I would like to say something about both these aspects, but first about the economic work collectives. This is an experiment, as everyone knows. It is meant to fill a gap, this idea of economic work collectives. I must add that they do fill a gap in many places, but there are distortions and abnormalities and we slide into them. We still believe that enterprise economic work collectives, functioning properly and the way they were intended to function, are needed, there is a need for them. In general, their good features should be strengthened and bad ones wiped out. We will be greatly helped in his task by what we have proposed.

"I think there is already a decision to this effect on the state level, that these enterprise work collectives must be placed under the democratic control of the collectives working there because they cannot then be manipulated. If the other workers have a look, then problems will be sorted out and we shall retain this positive strength.

"I want to return to both these things now, and this is where I would mention the huge question that has arisen. It is a requirement of society and also a justified demand that questions of economic work only be solved decisively in the entire productive sphere during the working hours." [applause]

"I would immediately add the social or administrative consequence of this: A working man must also earn the income necessary to meet his basic need during his main working hours. This is the opinion of our Central Committee and of our government. Of course, this cannot be realized in every area within 5 minutes, but this must be a goal to which we strictly adhere; we must go in this direction and we must reach it within the humanly forseeable future. We should solve the fundamental problems of construction within the main working hours, as well as those concerning earning opportunities for people.

Presumably there will always be possibilities for a supplementary income. We need supplementary work in industry, agriculture, and everywhere else. People will also carry this out according to their judgment and diligence.

"Also I am very hopeful that as a result of the debates that took place here -- and this is the third time I mention this -- the division of wealth according to work carried out and support for the need will become predominant, because this is what is needed.

"Now, just a few words about the social strata. If we have noticed, comrades, and if you took part in previous congresses -- it is also properly stated, of course, in our party documents -- the social role of women did not play too large a role here in these debates. Although several contributors dealt with this topic correctly, I still have the courage to state that the reason for this is the fact that after several decades of effort and as a result of this effort the situation concerning the role of women in society has improved somewhat. I do not mean, to say that everything is fine in this respect, because ensuring that everything is fine also requires constant efforts. Very justified demands have arisen here, for instance for further training and retaining. We agree with this and we would like to make further progress in the social recognition of women and in the realization of equality. While on this topic I would like to mention that there are also some problems -- this is, of course, a matter for the congress resolution -- that affect women severely, perhaps more severely than men.

"It has been mentioned in some of the contributions that the divorce rate in Hungary is very high. Well, many things play a part in this, obviously. One may be the fact that women are not forced to swallow as much today as, say, 50 years ago. They are workers themselves and they have some way in matters at home as well as in the public domain. Other causes are also involved. I am not sure, but it is possible that the marriage age is one of them. When young people get married, perhaps they know each other, but whether they can live together they only find out after they get married. This is a real problem and a big problem.

"Our society wishes to help women in many areas: family benefics, child benefits, and benefits to mothers. I think we have made exemplary progress in this area in the past few years, and we are aiming for further improvements. Let us think about the problems that affect women more severely and which torment children, for this is what divorce means. It would be very desirable to strengthen the culture of a healthy family of motherhood and childhood in all areas where this is possible. [applause]

"Now something about the old age pensioners: I believe that on this issue we can conclude the debate.

"Our party, and the congress iteself, has adopted the correct standpoint. The tasks are clear. There is only one thing I would like to mention here in connection with the pensioners. This has actually been voiced here and I would like to put it in a different way, to the effect that we should do our utmost in the interests of the pensioners. Indeed, for the really needy, we should do this even more and with greater speed. There is just one thing we should beware of doing: We should not treat pensioners as though they are minors. They are full members of our society and are worthy of respect.

"What is necessary -- and in this I fully support the speaker who made this point -- is that they feel society needs them. That is the most important point. [applause] They should not be seen as a burden to society. There is a need for them even in political and propaganda work. Due to their varying age, state of health, and mobility, pensioners are not all equally active. Those who feel that they are needed by their families, their villages, society, the party, the People's Front, and whoever else, still find that this revives them. You have been able to hear all this at the congress, and the words were very convincing.

"And now for the young. Once again I mention this subject, so that I can join in supporting the contributions of a large number of speakers who noted that what is decisive is to set tasks for them. On the scale of all of society, young people should be put into functional posts. The young must be tried out so we can find out who among them is suitable and who is not. However, without putting them to the test we will never find this out."

"And now, I would like to say a few words about the attention paid to the congress. I would again like to thank the heads of the Soviet, Portuguese, and Ethiopian delegations for the speeches they delivered here. Similarly, I would like to thank the other fraternal parties for the contributions they gave to the press which we, in accordance with our promises have published.... [words indistinct, drowned in applause]

"As you know, with the modesty that befits our congress, we do not usually invite the communist and workers' parties of the whole world. Since our congress is basically a European one, we generally invite mostly European parties and those from the socialist countries. A great many messages of greetings have been sent to our congress by communist and workers' parties which were not invited to the congress and which are not represented here now. We will express our thanks to them in a worthy manner for their greetings and solidarity.

"Let me say a few words about the press. We consider the work of the press -- and we include the workers in the presented publications, radio, and television -- to be very important. We do not always say it in so many words or express it in such a nice way, but we do regard it as very important. While preparing for the congress, we tried to provide suitable working conditions for the press representatives. We did so because we seriously believe and mean what we say when we declare that our party is a patriotic and internationalist party and is a supporter of the friendship of peoples. As part of that we strive to promote greater mutual knowledge among the peoples. The press has an enormous part to play in that.

"I would like to say at this point, since not all of you have had the chance to pay attention to the international reactions to the congress, that a great deal of space is being devoted to this congress in the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as in the press of the fraternal parties operating in the capitalist countries. This is very good and it is an honor for us. "In the capitalist world, the bourgeois press also deal with our congress in accordance with their own customs and in their own way. Some of them report on it with a tolerable degree of correctness. Others, giving space to the contributions of a large number of Sovietologists and experts on Eastern Europe, carry some predictions.

"Sometimes these refer to a perceptible advance of the leftists and a hardening of policy. Others refer to a strengthening of liberals and reformists. Yet others talk about centrists. They cannot have much imagination or many arguments and, in any case, the congress will reach all the necessary decisions within a few hours. So that will give them something to chew on. [laughter]

"One of the bourgeois papers in Western Europe has written that even though the party congress is in session in Budapest, one would not be aware of it by walking through the city. People walk about just as they would on other days. The implication is that there is indifference toward our congress. Well, it is true that we prepared from the very beginning for a working congress and suggested to people that they carry on with their business. What happened, quite rightly, was that the delegates got on with their business here at the congress while their colleagues, comrades, and workmates carried on with their business where they work. All that took place simultaneously. Yet I am convinced that we have all worked together for the same cause and have done so in the same spirit. [applause]

"All the same, the congress is being followed with great attention at home. I dare say that our party members, and what is more the entire political public opinion of the country, have virtually lived together with the work of the congress. There have been many signs of this living together. It is not just that the papers are being bought in larger numbers or that television viewers are rebuking the managers of television, unjustly and without foundation, for not showing enough of this congress. There are other signs of this that are perhaps even more important.

"You have already heard a few messages of greetings at this congress. Naturally, our presidium has not been able to read out all the messages that have arrived. Large and small collectives, socialist brigades, and individuals have sent their greetings, expressed their views, have said what they are doing right now, and in the spirit of that they are making work pledges. In these very days they are fulfilling those pledges in honor of the congress. What I consider to be the highest degree of trust is expressed in the statement often made in these greetings and labor emulation initiatives. These statements are to the effect that those who send them agree to do the following: We will take a full part in the execution of whatever the congress may decide and we will support it. Well, comrades, this is what I call trust. [applause]

"This also shows that the political society of this country agrees with this congress. This society follows with attention the work of this congress. This society follows with attention the work of this congress and knows, by and large, what sort of resolution will be passed here and in what spirit it will take place.

"In his report, Comrade Ovari, chairman of the Editorial Committee, noted the large number of letters addressed to the congress that literally flooded in at the time of its preparation. He went on to say that certain individuals expressed their views and stance in a moving and sometimes shocking way. Although I have not really worked on those letters, I have also had such an experience. I remember receiving a letter on 22 March. Before telling you about it, let me recall the charge that our people and the population in general are indifferent to the congress. That is why I am mentioning this letter. It was also a personal experience for me.

"So, I received this letter, which was not actually addressed to me but to the editorial offices of some of our weeklies by a regular correspondent of theirs and which was forwarded to me by the editorial offices. Now, this man wrote that he lives in the town of Erd, is 82 years old, is a retired railway worker, and is not a party member. He went on to note that he supports socialism and that he lives alone. He added that he has two decent sons who work very hard in very important fields in building socialism.

"For that reason they cannot see each other every day. So, as he went on to say, he spends a lot of time reflecting about things in general when he is alone. He said that there is nothing he can offer us, yet he is prepared to give his life, if that will ensure that what is happening in Hungary at present, in the interests of the cause of socialism and of the people, will continue. [applause]

"People in Hungary are not indifferent to the party congress.

"Finally, on the subject of the role of the party, I would like to stress that our party is a Marxist-Leninist party. Our party and we ourselves, Hungarian communists, are guided by socialist and communist principles. Our country has a socialist system. That means people's power and a people's state. This is our motivating force. All the same, I would still say that the theory of Marxism-Leninism, in other words the theory of scientific socialism -- and in our age there is no other variety of scientific socialism -- as well as the principles of socialism and communism, the socialist system of society and people's power and the people's state, have some purpose. They are not just there for their own sake. We have set out our goals, timely ones, with the objective of building to completion a developed socialist society. But once again this is not merely for its own sake.

"Perhaps it is not necessary to do so, but I will mention to you that even as a young man my view was as follows: Marx, Engels, and later Lenin did not work out the theory of Marxism-Leninism as well as the stable and lasting foundations of that ideology merely to gain glory for themselves or for some similar reason. No, they did that so that the working class could be liberated, so that the exploitation of man by man might come to an end, so that the power of imperialism migh be smashed and people could live freely and in peace.

"It is in this spirit that I now return to the work of the congress. Those who can follow this will understand that Marxism-Leninism is a compass for us. It is a compass that we cannot and shall not ever allow to be taken out of our hands. We are working to ensure that the working man, all working people, and the entire people may prosper, live in better conditions than at present, and look ahead towards a nicer future. We are working to ensure that our homeland, our country may prosper. [applause]

"This work is necessary. And there is another consequence of our work at home. In a certain respect it is an effect of that work. Naturally, we concentrate on carrying out our work and not on performing stunts. All the same, it is not a matter of indifference to us how other peoples perceive the Hungarian people. It is not a matter of indifference to us how the world's public opinion judges the Hungarian people. Respect cannot be gained by any amount of wooing. Work has to be carried out and results shown to gain esteem."

"I believe that for our people even this is not a last objective. Look at the historic changes that have been the lot of the Hungarian people. After the monarchy fell there was for a short time a bourgeois revoltuion, then a proletarian revolution, and then, with the help of imperialists, the system was defeated by outside armed forces and our people lived through a long counterrevolutionary period. Our development after the liberation was not uninterrupted, either.

"In the world's public opinion, a somewhat complicated picture has evolved of Hungary and the Hungarians. Ank I think it is our honorable task -- and the honorable task of our party, too -- to present the Hungarian people to the world in an appropriate manner, as a people which wants, through its own work, to live and develop in decency and in peace, and that (?such people do exist). [applause] The peoples of the socialist countries, the world's progressive forces, the most varied strata and forces struggling for peace, perhaps even sober bourgeois politicians should be able to view Hungary and see that this is what Hungary wants:

"To develop by virtue of its own work; to live in peace; and to exist in peace and friendship with the peoples of the world, no matter what social system they live in. There is no other encouraging path in the future of mankind. This is important for us.

"The history of our people developed in such a way that the earlier centuries were stormy, as was this century. Our people are small in number; our population is 10.5 million. But compared with this, a fairly significant number of Hungarians live outside Hungary's borders, in countries near and far -- people of Hungarian nationality and people of Hungarian origin. You have already had to listen to and put up with so much in connection with Hungary that I believe that, when we say we should work honestly, we should also bear in mind that if such people are living somewhere -- the people of Hungarian origin, of Hungarian nationality -- then they should not have to bow their heads in shame when Hungary is talked about but that they should be able to hear it calmly and with heads held high. We must work also for this. I think this is (?also necessary). [applause]

"Well, comrades. Now I really will finish my speech. We have talked about a huge amount of work, a great deal of very complex, very great work. Our party, by virtue of its world outlook, is an optimistic party. It trusts in the future. And with regard to mankind, too, we trust that it will grow strong. We shall fight for -- well, not we, of course, but others -- a stronger and more lasting peace, where the results of human work will serve human life and not its destruction.

## Secretariat Members' Biographies

LD291653 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI) -- The newly elected members of the HSWP CC Secretariat are:

Janos Berecz

He was born September 18, 1930. He studied at the Budapest Lenin Institute between 1951 and 1955. After graduating from there, he worked in the youth movement in 1955-63. He was head of the universities and colleges department of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League from 1959 to 1963.

He worked on his doctorate thesis at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow from 1963 to 1966. He holds the academic degree of candidate. He has published several works on events of the 1956 counter-revolution and on questions of foreign policy.

He was secretary of the party committee of the Foreign Ministry from 1966 to 1972. He was deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee from 1972 to 1974. He was head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee in the period from 1974 to 1982. He has been a member of the HSWP Central Committee since 1980. He has been editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG since 1982.

He was secretary of the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe from 1972 to 1974, and has been its deputy chairman since 1974. He is chairman of the external policy section of the Hungarian Political Science Association. He is a member of the Hungarian Peace Council.

Istvan Horvath

He was born in 1935 to a working family. He graduated from the faculty of state and legal sciences of the Budapest Eotvos Lorand University.

During his school and university years, he actively participated in the youth movement. He was secretary of the secondary school committee of the Association of Democratic Youth (DISZ), and later secretary of the university DISZ committee and then president of the Scientific Association of Law Students.

He started his career as legal executive of the Bacs-Kiskun County Council and later worked at the county court. In 1958 was appointed judge of the borough court. From 1959 worked as a political worker and was elected secretary of the Bacs-Kiskun County party committee. In 1968 was elected secretary of the Basc-Kiskun County Committee of the HSWP. From 1979 to 1973 he acted as first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ. He has been a member of the HSWP Central Committee since 1970. He was first secretary of the Bacs-Kiskun County party committee between 1974 and 1980. Member of the Presidential Council and representative in parliament of Borsod County from 1971 to 1975. He was appointed minister of home affairs on June 28, 1980.

He joined the HSWP in 1956.

Lenard Pal

Born on November 7, 1925 at Gyoma. After graduation from the Budapest University worked as assistant professor at the Institute of Physics of the University. He conducted research into the physics of solids at the Lomonosov University of Moscow from 1950 to 1953, and won candidate's degree in 1953 and was appointed department head at the Central Research Institute of Physics. He was appointed deputy director in 1956, director in 1970 and director-general in 1974 in which capacity he worked at the institute until 1978.

Between 1978 and 1980 he was president of the national technical development board and the National Atomic Energy Committee and member of the Committee of International Economic Relations. He was elected general secretary of the Hungarian Academy in 1980 and simultaneously he was president of the academy's Intercosmos Council. He was appointed president of the national technical development board June 1984. He worked for the Executive Committee of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP for several years. He has been a member of the HSWP CC since 1975.

He won the doctorate degree of physical sciences for his contribution to reactor theory in 1959. The academies of sciences of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia elected him a foreign honorary member. For several years held the post of vice-president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and was an active contributor for over ten years of the Scientific Council of the United Nuclear Research Institute of Dubna.

## Kadar Addresses Nonparty Elite

LD292348 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1845 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] During the morning congress interval, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretaries, met a group of nonparty people and eminent individuals of Hungarian science, culture and art. Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Aczel, and Miklos Ovari sat down at the table of Academician Dezsoe Keresztury and Gyorgy Szaraz, editor-in-chief of KORTARS. After a brief conversation, this is how the first secretary of the Central Committee greeted those present:

[Begin Kadar recording] Dear comrades, esteemed friends, we have asked you to come here for a short meeting so that also on this occasion I may greet you, both on behalf of the Central Committee and on my own, with esteem and respect.

This is a meeting of our nonparty comrades-in-struggle, of our friends and indispensible allies, and it expresses the alliance of the working class, whose party we represent, and of the intelligentsia. In this there is room for nonparty people and party members alike.

We have called you here, perhaps you have sensed it, because the party's open policy is being asserted also at this congress. We cannot esteem our allies in any other way, or in any better way, than that we should share all our problems with them, and that we should involve them in the problems. For this reason, I think, it is correct that you take part here and hear these people who speak. Here I am thinking primarily, not of the official speakers but of the up to now 41 speakers, who, I think, everybody has been able to follow attentively, and who have contributed very responsibly, critically, with self-criticism frequently, but still responsibly and I think at a high standard. This, all together, is good, for I am very confident that in the end this congress will reach an agreement on the direction of the main tasks. And this is what we call policy; we firmly desire to further travel the road that we have trod, marked out, and found for ourselves in the past decades, with more or less success, so that we might build socialism for the good and prosperity of the entire people and nation.

On this occasion I thank you for the support that you give daily and that you have also expressed with your presence at this congress. I thank you for this and, availing myself of the opportunity, I wish good health, all the best, the very best to everyone present, and also to those whom you represent. [end recording]

## Kadar Receives RCP's Ciobanu

AU281945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 28/3/1985 -- On behalf of President Nicoale Ceausescu, Janos Kadar was addressed cordial congratulations on his election [as] general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and wishes of success in the socialist construction went to the friendly Hungarian people.

Janos Kadar viewed the RCP delegation attending the 13th HSWP congress as an expression of the good relations between the two parties and on behalf of the CC of the HSWP and of himself he sent a warm salute to Nicolae Ceausescu and wished success to the friendly Romanian people in the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on the general secretary of the HSWP by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions of the Romanian] Central Council, who represented the RCP at the HSWP Congress.

## Kadar Meets Cuba's Hart

FL261256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, has met in Budapest with Armando Hart Davalos, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member. Hart is heading a Cuban delegation attending the 13th Congress of the MSZMP, which is in its second day today. The Cuban official and Janos Kadar discussed developments at the congress. Kadar recalled the attendance at the Communist Party of Cuba's first congress in 1975 and his meetings with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who sent greetings with Hart.

### Havasi Meets SED's Jarowinsky

LD281852 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Our next report is from the Hungarian People's Republic. While the delegates to the 13th MSZMP Congress at the Budapest Congress Center today continued discussing the Central Committee report and the tasks formulated in it, the guest delegations had meetings with representatives of the MSZMP. The SED delegation led by Werner Jarowinsky met Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Rainer Koehnke reports from Budapest.

[Koehnke] The subject of the friendly conversation was the current international situation and the level of bilateral relations. Werner Jarowinsky and Ferenc Havasi described banishing the danger of war as the most pressing task. They affirmed that our countries' parties strongly support the proposals submitted by the USSR to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space, and they welcomed the new Soviet-American negotiations that have begun in Geneva on this. In view of the tense international situation, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states is of particular significance, stressed Werner Jarowinsky and Ferenc Havasi. They said that the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism imposes on the GDR and Hungary an obligation to work more than ever and to do everything to ensure that the world is spared from a nuclear inferno. This goal is served not least by bilateral economic cooperation. It was stressed that this is developing dynamically on the basis of the decisions taken at the Moscow CEMA discussions, but it is necessary particulary to work out long-term measures in the field of science and technology.

### Kadar Hosts Reception

LD291301 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI) -- The Central Committee and Central Inspection Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party gave a reception Thursday evening on the occasion of the conclusion of the 13th congress, in honour of the foreign participants. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, gave a toast at the warm and friendly event.

## ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL REPORTED

### Amnesty for Minor Offenses

LD292221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Mar 85

An amnesty will come into force in Hungary on 5 April. The Presidental Council has issued a legal directive on the execution of an amnesty to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

The amnesty applies to people who have committed minor crimes and, on the basis of humane principles, to those having families living under difficult circumstances. In accordance with this, amnesty for offenders who committed a criminal offence out of negligence will be offered to pregnant women; to mothers who have a child at home under the age of 10; to women aged 55 or over; to men aged 60 or over; to people suffering from an incurable disease; and to those whose lives are threatened by illness.

People who have been sentenced to a term shorter than 3 years in prison or to corrective work will be relieved of their punishment. The sentence of people with a prison term longer than 3 years will be halved.

The amnesty does not apply to repeat offenders and to those who have committed crimes against the state, violent crimes, or hooliganism.

## Officials Elected, Replaced

LD291901 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The Presidential Council today elected Janos Kamara, until now state secretary at the Ministry of the Interior, minister of the interior. It appointed Gyula Horn as state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the recommendation of the party Central Committee and the PPF National Council Presidium, which met today, the Presidential Council relieved Interior Minister Istvan Horvath of his post. Yesterday Horvath was elected secretary of the party Central Committee, Janos Kamara was relieved of his post as state secretary, and at the same time Kamara was elected minister of the interior. Janos Nagy was relieved of his post as state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, owing to his being given another important post, and Gyula Horn was appointed state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, took his oath of office before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in parliament. Premier Gyorgy Lazar, member of the party Politburo; Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council; and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council were present at the swearing-in ceremony.

Janos Kamara is 58 years old. Before the liberation he was an engine fitter. He has worked at the Ministry of the Interior since 1958 and has been in several leading posts. He graduated from the state and legal science faculty of the Lorand Eotvos University. Janos Kamara was appointed police major general and state secretary at the Ministry of the Interior in 1974. He has been police lieutenant-general since 1979. A year later he was elected a member of the party Central Committee. Janos Kamara was decorated with the Order of Socialist Hungary in 1977.

The Council of Ministers today appointed Pal Tetenyi as chairman of the National Technological Development Commission. Prior to this it relieved Lenard Pal from his post as chairman of the National Technological Development Commission and yesterday Pal was elected secretary of the party Central Committee.

ENERGY PRICES RISE: SOLIDARITY THREATENS ACTION

AU011136 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April (AFP) -- The cost of coal, electricity and domestic gas rose 20 to 30 percent today, in the latest of a series of price increases announced last month by the government.

The price rises have met with strong opposition from the banned Solidarity union, whose underground leadership set today as the start of actions to press its demand for a general pay increase of 2,000 zlotys (14 dollars) a month to compensate for the price increases. Average pay is 16,500 zlotys (100 dollars).

The solidarity leadership threatened to follow through with a street demonstration May 1 and a national general strike in June if its demands for compensation are not met by the government. When it issued the warning last month, the Solidarity leadership urged workers to start the "fight to obtain compensation" today by holding meetings at workplaces as the main shift ends. This would mean the meetings would begin at about 1300 GMT.

The price increases, which range from 10 to 90 percent, began taking effect on March 4, and will continue to be instituted until July. They affect a wide range of basic foods as well as electricity, coal and gas. The increases have been opposed to a lesser extent by the new official unions, which obtained a month-long delay in the final increase that will raise the price of meat from 10 to 15 percent. The meat prices, originally set to go up in June, will be raised in July, but meat will still be rationed. The first increases brought the price of flour and flour products up by 30 to 42 percent, with a partial lifting of rationing. Prices of sugar, which is still rationed, rose by 45 percent. There were smaller increases for milk, cheese, soya, oil, tea and fish. In June, butter and animal fats will go up by 90 percent.

Solidarity had planned a nationwide 15-minute strike for February 28 to protest the food price increases, but cancelled it after the government agreed to raise prices in stages and moderate some of them.

Lech Walesa, the former head of Solidarity and Noble Peace Prize winner. later criticized the revised plan as a "deception". The Solidarity warnings brought no immediate comment from Mr Walesa, who is on sick leave from his job following a minor injury.

Solidarity's underground weekly, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, said action for a wage increase has started in the 6,000-employee Rosa Luxembourg flashlight factory in Warsaw, which is a big supplier of the Polish Army. The paper said that five strikes from 15 minutes to two hours have been held in parts of the factory.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban denied last week that there had been any strikes but acknowledged that discussions had taken place at the factory in March.

JARUZELSKI: TOUGHER MEASURES FOR OPPOSITION

AU291643 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 29 (AFP) -- Polish premier and communist party chief General Wojciech Jaruzelski today called on party militants "not to give in" to the country's accumulating economic and political problems.

In a speech before party officials reported by the press here today, Gen. Jaruzelski warned the faithful about "the atmosphere of discouragement which is reaching honest people, and even some comrades."

"We say to the latter: Do not give in because there is no reason to panic or whimper," said. [sentence as received] "We have beaten much larger problems, we can overcome the current difficulties."

Losses due to the harsh winter, higher costs and what he termed the "somersaults of anti-socialist adventurers," -- meaning supporters of the outlawed Solidarity union -- had put Poland in a situation "where difficulties are accumulating," he said.

Gen Jaruzelski's appeal follows a series of regional party conferences this month that have revealed profound problems within party ranks. With membership falling, numerous voices have raised concern at the conferences over the party's future.

The Polish leader said the party, with about 2.2 million members, had last month for the first time in five years recorded a greater number joining than leaving. About one million members are believed to have left during the brief spell in 1981 when Solidarity was legal, and after the imposition of martial law in December that year. But the current membership is estimated at far less than in pre-Solidarity days, as evidenced by appeals from Politburo officials for fresh blood in the party.

Gen. Jaruzelski hinted that repression against the opposition could be stepped up with "appropriate treatments" dished out to "numerous sectors of Polish social, economic, scientific and cultural life."

"Up to today we have not overdone the surgery...and we maintain our offer for a national entente," he said. "But for our patience and good will are still taken lightly -- we will not hesitate to take the most difficult decisions allowed under the laws." His warning came two days before the April 1 date set by Solidarity's underground leadership for worker meetings to demand a 14 per cent average wage increase to compensate for higher living costs.

PUBLICITY SURROUNDING OFFICIAL DISMISSALS VIEWED

LD302003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One can be fired for that, as we say. [Passage indistinct] What does one have to do, at least using current terminology, to be fired from the post of high state official? The experiences of the past few years teach us that first and foremost is by not observing the law. That was the case in the well-known Walbrzych affairs, in which many responsible officials had to say goodbye to their (?posts), because they [words indistinct]. A similar thing has happend in Torun. A few days ago, we found out about the dismissal of the deputy voivoda from his post for a moral attitude unworthy of an official. That is to say, [word indistinct] for drunkenness. This is a completely new custom in our administration. One might even risk the statement that it is a new custom in our political culture. Until recently, all changes at such high level took place quietly and without any kind of public justification. In any case, the interested person himself was often not really aware of why he no longer held his post. We now talk out loud about such matters. This is yet another proof of the openness of public life. Nevertheless, the recent decision, linked with the liking of a high official for alcoholic drinks, has given rise to more comment.

Be that as it may, the matter in question here is one that would have been regarded as shameful until recently, with the use of arguments about good names, casting aspersions on others, and so on. The fact that even such matters are now spoken about out loud and openly enables us to hope that we are learning a good deal and quickly in cadre policy. And it is a good thing that this applies not only to when we have to put people in high positions, but also when, for various reasons, they have to be removed from their posts.

## ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PRC START IN BEIJING 28 MARCH

LD262315 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar (PAP) -- Polish-Chinese economic talks will start in Beijing on 28 March; they will be conducted on the Polish side by Janus Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on the Chinese side by Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council. The state and prospects for developing trade exchange will be discussed at the talks.

This year the PPR is importing goods worth 644 million Swiss francs from China and exporting goods worth 660 million francs. Polish exports chiefly include machinery and equipment for the coal mining industry, motor vehicles, metallurgy products and [words indistinct] tea, cotton, corn, and textile goods.

The further growth of commodity circulation is connected with developing economic cooperation, above all industrial cooperation. This theme, as well as the prospects for scientific-technological cooperation will be discussed in Beijing. The talks are in preparation for the first session of the Polish-Chinese governmental committee on economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation, which should begin on 30 March in Beijing.

### Obodowski Leads Delegation

For Chinese media accounts of the visit to the PRC by a Polish delegation led by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, see the Eastern Europe section of the 28 March China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## OVER $1 BILLION DEPOSITED IN PRIVATE BANK ACCOUNTS

AU291422 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Mar 85 p 8

[Excerpts] Hundreds of Warsawians are lining up these days to pay their Western money into banks. At the main branch of the PKO [National Savings Bank] bank policemen on 27 March let people waiting to get into the bank enter only in groups, and some had to wait up to 4 hours before they were able to deposit their dollars or West German marks. This unusual run on the banks is caused by a stricter foreign currency regulation that will go into effect at the end of March. Anyone paying his foreign currency into a foreign currency account of a bank before that time need not disclose how he acquired it.

Since 30 November of last year, when the Polish Finance Ministry announced the new regulations, the total of deposits on private foreign currency accounts went up by 21 March by nearly $250 million to $1.06 billion, according to Romuald Slinka, head of the Polish National Bank's department for freely convertible currencies. The last-minute panic of customers poses difficult problems for the bank staffs. According to Slinka, the banks are kept open daily until 2100, and even on Saturdays. On an average, $3 million were deposited daily in March, more than 15 times normal average deposits.

GNA SESSION ENDS; GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ELECTED

AU292053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/3/1985 -- On March 29, in the afternoon the session of Romania's Grand National Assembly concluded in Bucharest. Concerned over the unprecedented, very grave international situation, a large number of deputies from the capital city and all the country's counties decided to propose the endorsement of an 'Appeal of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the U.S. Congress, the Parliaments of All Other European Countries and Canada'.

The Grand National Assembly decided to complete the agenda of the session. Next, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania was elected. According to the Constitution, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the president of the State Council.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly proposed the members of the State Council, that were elected by a unanimous vote. The State Council vice-presidents are: Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Petru Enache, Maria Ghitulica and Arpad Pal. Then, the vice-presidents and members of the State Council took their oath of allegiance to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Upon a GNA chairman's proposal, Constantin Dascalescu was elected prime minister.

The prime minister submitted a list of Romania's government. The Grand National Assembly unanimously elected the first deputy prime ministers, deputy prime ministers and members of the government. First deputy prime ministers are Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, and Gheorghe Oprea. Deputy prime ministers are Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Ioan Totu, Ioan Avram, Ion M. Nicolae, and Gheorghe Petrescu.

The foreign affairs, national defence, internal affairs, and foreign trade and international economic cooperation portfolios went to the same holders as in the previous cabinet -- namely Stefan Andrei, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Homostean and Vasile Pungan.

Then, the prime minister addressed the audience.

The highest forum of state power elected Ioan Salajan president of the Supreme Court and Nicolae Popovici general procurator of the Republic.

Next to be elected were the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Next, the Grand National Assembly debated and approved the programme of measures regarding the tasks of the government, ministries, of other central and local bodies, of socialist centrals and units for the integral fulfillment of the provisions of the single national plan of the country's socioeconomic development in 1985 and preparations for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan in good conditions.

On the last item on the agenda, the GNA adopted the appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the U.S. Congress, the parliaments of all other European countries and Canada.

## Ceausescu Oath on Reelection

AU290844 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0818 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Oath sworn by Nicolae Ceausescu on being reelected for a new 5-year term as president of the SR of Romania, at the GNA building in Bucharest on 29 March -- live]

[Text] I swear to serve the homeland faithfully, to act with determination to defend the independence, sovereignty, and the integrity of the country, to ensure the well-being and happiness of all people, and to build socialism and communism in the SR of Romania.

I swear to observe and defend the Constitution and the country's laws, to do all I can to consistently apply the principles of socialist democracy and to assert the norms of socialist ethics and equity in our society.

I swear to resolutely promote a foreign policy of friendship and alliance with all socialist countries and of cooperation with all nations in the world, irrespective of social system, and on the basis of full equality of rights, solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive forces everywhere, and peace and friendship among peoples.

I swear that I will always do my duty of honor and devotion to achieve the flourishing and greatness of our socialist nation and of the SR of Romania. [applause, chants]

## Credentials Commission Report

AU282027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 28 Mar 85

["Report of Credentials Commission" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1985 -- This document, read to the parliament by the chairman of the commission, Nicolae Mihalache, shows that the provisions of the Constitution and of the electoral law were fully observed and there were no contestations against any deputy of the 369 ones declared elected.

The report shows that all the deputies elected to the Grand National Assembly were nominated by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The report mentions that of the total number of citizens included in the electoral lists 15,732,095 cast their votes, i.e. 99.99 per cent, of whom 15,375,522, i.e. 97.73 per cent, voted for the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The report points out that in the constituency "23 August" No. 1 of Bucharest all the participants in the elections unanimously voted for Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The report underscored that the elections are a new and telling expression of the unshakeable unity of the people around the RCP and its general secretary, an eloquent proof of the citizens' adhesion to the programmes of building the new society in Romania, to the RCP's and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, of their resolve to carry out the 13th congress resolutions, the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism.

The Credentials Commission underlines that several nominations were made for a deputy seat in more than 50 percent of the constituencies for the Grand National Assembly.

The electoral documents show that the deputies represent all the categories of working people. They are among the best citizens of Romania. The deputies elected to the supreme state power forum work directly in economic units in industry, construction, transport and agriculture, in research, culture and education, are economists, journalists, officers, lawyers, executives in central and local party and state bodies and in mass and public organizations, as well as representatives of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization.

Of the elected deputies, 91.4 percent are Romanians, 7.3 percent are Romanians of Hungarian nationality, 1.3 percent are Romanians of German nationality, in keeping with the population's structure. 34.4 percent of the deputies are women.

At the end of their report, the Credentials Commission unanimously proposed the validation of the mandate of all the deputies declared elected to the Grand National Assembly on March 17, 1985.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN VESSEY

AU301517 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] AGERPRES 30/3/1985 -- On March 30 President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received General John W. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, now visiting Romania.

Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of the national defence, and Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister and chief of the General Staff, participated. David B. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, was present.

The American general conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm congratulations for his reelection [as received] president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, and wished him new great successes, lots of good health and power to work.

During the interview the sides evoked the good relations between Romania and the United States and expressed the wish to work for their development and diversification based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage. The sides noted that further expanding and amplifying the bilateral relations met the interests of the two countries and peoples, the cause of detente collaboration, understanding and peace throughout the world.

The sides also approached certain international issues. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed concern over the dangerous course of events consequent to the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, the nuclear one in particular. The Romanian head of state welcomed the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet and American delegations, on the nuclear and space weapons and showed there was a need for responsible work to be done in view of reaching adequate agreements to meet the peoples expectations and lead to a halt in the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, to cause a passage to the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons down to their elimination and to halt the militarization of the outer space. At the same time he laid stress on the need for the European counties and all the states to make an active contribution to finding solutions to settle peacefully, by way of negotiations, the great problems confronting mankind. The sides pointed out it was important to diminish tension in the international relations and to re-establish the confidence among nations.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

HOMAGE PAID AS CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING

AU282026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee took place 26 March under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

The PEC members extended warm congratulations and wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 20th anniversary of his election to the supreme leading position in the party. Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and prime minister of the government, took the floor saying:

Twenty years have elapsed since the historical plenum of March 1965 -- expressing the will and fervent desire of the Communists and all our people -- elected you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the supreme office of leading the RCP and the destiny of our homeland and people, thus opening the period of the greatest and most excellent achievements in the millenium-old history of our homeland, which the people justifiably, with great satisfaction and fervent patriotic pride call "the Ceausescu Era."

In everything we have achieved in this period we have noted and continue to note your clearsightedness and boldness of revolutionary thought and action stemming from a boundless love for the homeland and people and from your deep adherance to the general truths of scientific socialism creatively applied to the specific conditions and peculiarities in Romania.

Profoundly valuing your untiring activity devoted to the well-being and happiness of our homeland, the Communists and all sons of Romania greatly appreciate your decisive contribution to developing and modernizing the national economy, to constantly perfecting the organizational framework and leadership of our society, developing and deepening socialist democracy, to the flourishing of science and education, art and culture, and your contribution to constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of all our people, and to fashioning a new man, a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

The speaker then said:

At this elevating point, when we pay homage to the 20th anniversary of your election as party leader, we fulfill a duty of conscience when we stress the inestimable contribution you have made and continue to make in resolving the major problems of the present-day world, creating an atmosphere of peace, security, and international cooperation, and building a better and more just world on our planet. This has contributed to Romania and its leader enjoying great esteem, appreciation, and admiration in all parts of the world.

With profound feelings of love, appreciation, and respect, we beg you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to permit us to pay fervent homage to you and to convey warm and respectful wishes for good health and happiness so that you are able to continue to lead us with the same clearsightedness and revolutionary determination on the road of great achievements in our people's work and struggle.

To ensure the homeland's constant progress toward the bright heights of socialism and communism and its elevation to the highest peaks of progress and civilization, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we wish you many happy returns of the day!

Taking the floor, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I would like to express thanks for the words addressed to me and for the appreciation of my activity. Indeed, 20 years have passed since the party entrusted me with the high office of secretary general. Everything that has been achieved during this time is the fruit of the party activity and of the activity carried out by our Central Committee, by the PEC Committee and first and foremost by the workers, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and by all our people -- the true builders of what has been and is being accomplished in Romania -- the builders of socialism and communism.

Thus -- under these circumstances -- I would like to turn my thoughts primarily to our wonderful people and to stress that we have to continue to do all we can to ensure the elevation of our homeland and of our people to new heights of progress and civilization. I also want to turn my thoughts to our Communist Party -- the tried leader of all our nation -- and wish for increased unity and revolutionary militancy and for strengthened activity by the Central Committee and the PEC. Only in complete unity and only by acting in a revolutionary spirit will the Central Committee, the PEC, and the party in its entirety be able to optimally play the role devolving upon them in our society.

Once again, I would like to express many thanks! I wish the PEC, the Central Committee, and our people increasingly greater successes on the road to socialism and communism and in strengthening the country 's independence and sovereignty! [prolonged applause]

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR 1985-90 TERM SET UP

AU301427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/3/1985 -- A general meeting was held in Bucharest, on March 29, for the setting up of the Romanian group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the 1985-1990 term of the Grand National Assembly.

The meeting elected the new Executive Committee of the Romanian Group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Deputy Ilie Vaduva was elected chairman of the group.

During the meeting, emphasis was placed on Socialist Romania's peace and international collaboration policy.

Moreover, the need was brought to the fore to further step up the efforts of deputies, members of the Romanian Group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union and of the group of Romanian parliamentarians for security and cooperation in Europe, with a view to translating into fact the ideas contained in President Nicolae Ceausescu's solemn to the Grand National Assembly, as well as the calls contained in the appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Congress of the United States of America, the parliaments of all the European countries and Canada, adopted by the current session.

GRACANIN GREETS VESSEY, U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

LD311451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) — General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to see our country and Armed Forces, heading a military delegation.

At Batajnica Airport the guest and the members of the delegation were welcomed by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, and his aides.

The welcoming ceremony was also attended by David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Edmund Kein [spelling as received], defense and air attache.

During the stay in our country Gen John Vessey and the members of the delegation will visit a number of units and establishments of Yugoslav People's Army.

MSZMP'S EMPHASIS ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY VIEWED

LD301833 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] What does the 13th MSZMP Congress, as the most important political event in Hungary, signify? Zrnka Novak has sent her commentary by telephone from Budapest.

The 13th MSZMP Congress aroused many and varied expectations around the world. This is not surprising since it was the first big national meeting within the [socialist] community after the change at the top of the Soviet party. This was probably the reason why a rather large group of foreign journalists and observers hastened to Budapest. Speculations were diverse and, as is often the case, wrong. Now that it has ended, if we ask whether the congress brought about any distinct novelty or change, the answer has to be no. In other words, the 13th MSZMP Congress reaffirmed Hungary's present political course of, as it were, mild reforms, the only difference being that circumstances themselves have forced Hungarian communists to advocate strict economic austerity.

Judging by the content of the debate the congress concentrated completely on Hungary. This distinct emphasis on the domestic was both its strong and its weak point. In other words, although some brilliant economic analyses were occasionally expounded during the debate, they essentially lacked that dimension which is unfortunately absent from most economic thought in the fold of left-wing parties and which implies that the crisis can only be solved on a much wider, global scale. Everyone is trying to solve their own problems in a pragmatic way and somehow jump on the latest technological bandwagon while carrying out structural transformations of as little social consequence as possible, and, finally, make provisions for a stable growth rate at the end of the journey, if this result can at all be envisaged.

Hungarian communists, too, came out in favor of this (?pragmatic) approach at their congress, but the question is whether all that is possible, or to be more precise, whether it can yield lasting results without global changes in the present world economic system.

The Hungarian communists' concentration on their own national economic destiny, guidelines, and programs for more order and work, stifled even those totally logical questions of the need for urgent changes in the economic behavior of the socialist community. And, is it necessary to point out, a wider European dimension was completely absent. Nor did the speech by Grigoriy Romanov, head of the Soviet delegation, reflect the real problems of the community's economic prospects. His speech also contained the old delusion about the community's economic invulnerability and mutually advantages advantageous trade with no consequences whatsoever.

On the other hand, politically, this concentration on the national, which at times resembled a serious family argument, was in fact the most valuable feature of this party's democratic transformation in which discussions were conducted in a sincere and relaxed manner, without the burden of historic rhetoric.

Well, we are obviously living in an era of many contradictions, which Marxism has not yet fully explained and which, for that reason, the 13th MSZMP Congress could not overcome, either.

CPC SHOWS READINESS TO RENEW RELATIONS WITH MSZMP

LD261041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0851 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The CPC Central Committee has sent a message to the MSZMP Congress containing "warm felicitations." This is the first communication after more than 20 years of lack of contacts between the Chinese and Hungarian parties.

Not only is this "a historic event" in Beijing-Budapest relations, the message is also an indication of the clear readiness of the top CPC leadership to renew relations with the parties of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

The CPC Central Committee addressed the participants in the 13th MSZMP Congress as "dear comrades" and wished them success in the interest of preserving peace in the world.

The Hungarian leadership very quickly reacted and has made it known already that it received the Chinese message with pleasure. This was stated here in Beijing by Hungarian Ambassador Ivan Laszlo. During his press conference, in connection with the MSZMP Congress, he said the Hungarian side "highly appreciates" the Chinese gesture. The message from the CPC Central Committee will be a document of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

It is a fact that -- with the exception of the Romanian Communist Party with which China has always had good relations -- Hungary has become the first party from a Warsaw Pact country toward which the CPC has opened in this way.

However, even before this a move was made that has substantial significance on a general level as well as for the future of interparty relations. This was the recent Chinese-Soviet rapprochement. An exchange of greetings between the general secretaries of the two communist parties took place at the time of a change in the top Soviet leadership.

As far as Hungary is concerned, Beijing has made an even more significant move. It amounts to a Chinese initiative, but it is an initiative which does not display any haste. In Beijing, one can often hear that the Chinese side is conscious of the delicate nature of everything that links the countries of the so-called socialist community.

Beijing is obviously displaying its readiness to make the remaining "half step" which separates it from renewing interparty relations, but it is also making it known that it will wait for the view of other sides to "mature" as well.

The Chinese party is offering renewal of relations coupled with respect for full autonomy, independence, and nonestablishment of binding links.

ROZIC, ITALIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS SLOVENE MINORITY

LD301602 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Rome, March 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Marjan Rozic held talks here today with prominent Italian politicians on the promotion of bilateral relations and the comprehnensive regulation of the Slovene national minority's position in Italy.

During a meeting with Senate President Francesco Cossiga, Rozic discussed current issues related to the Osimo accords which the two countries signed in 1975.

Rozic and Secretary of the Socialist Democrat Party Pietro Longo exchanged views on international political and economic problems and ways for their solving. They also discussed Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's initiative for elaborating a draft law on the comprehensive protection of the Slovene minority.

The issue was also discussed during a meeting Rozic had with Regional Affairs Minister Carlo Vizzini.

INTERIOR SECRETARY VISITS AUSTRIA; MEETS SINOWATZ

LD301753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Vienna, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Karl Blecha, Austrian interior minister, Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Executive Council member and federal internal affairs secretary, paid a 2-day official visit to Vienna. Culafic was also received by Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

It was assessed during the talks with Chancellor Sinowatz, as well as in the talks between the two ministers, that cooperation between Yugoslav and Austrian security services was very successful, particularly between the two neighboring countries' border security organs. This cooperation also contributes to the further successful development of overall bilateral relations. Milorad Pesic, SFRY ambassador in Vienna, also attended these talks.

Chancellor Sinowatz made a positive assessment of the development of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation in all spheres and stressed that it was also characterized by mutual readiness to solve some concrete issues of common interest more rapidly. Cooperation between our security services, the Austrian chancellor also said, is not only of importance for the security of our two countries, but for security in Europe as well.

During his 2-day visit Culafic also held comprehensive and open talks in the Austrian Interior Ministry. The two ministers agreed that cooperation in this sphere and its further promotion were stimulated by meetings between the two countries' internal affairs officials, which have already become traditional.

The talks focused particularly on the efforts to fight international terrorism and to prevent other forms of international crime as well as on the ways to detect and sever illegal drug traffic channels. They also discussed the ways in which border cooperation could be improved and the joint measures necessary for developing border crossing traffic in accordance with the agreements between the two countries, for increasing border crossings capacity and for preventing illegal activities, such as smuggling and others. In the course of his visit to Vienna Culafic also visited several specialized police institutions where he was informed about their role and work.

PRAVDA EDITOR ARRIVES IN SLOVENIA; TOURS FACTORY

LD291849 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Academician Viktor Afanasyev, editor in chief of PRAVDA and chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists, arrived in Slovenia today for a 3-day visit. Viktor Afanasyev is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the editorial board of KOMUNIST, and the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia.

Viktor Afanasyev was received today by Andrey Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, and visited the Lek pharmaceutical and chemical products factory, where he was briefed on the stabilization tasks of this work collective.

SUKRIJA SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION, KOSOVO

LD302041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a consultative meeting of the chairmen of the Kosovo LC municipal committees held in Pristina today, in which Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, also participated, basic communist tasks resulting from the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session were discussed.

Introducing remarks on the most essential tasks, Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Kosovo Provincial LCY Committee Presidium, particularly stressed the necessity for consistent involvement in the execution of duties under the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and in the further stabilization of the political situation in the province. Seljani particularly advocated the further strengthening of ideopolitical differentiation precisely through the attitude toward implementing the tasks and conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. He also advocated halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and a more resolute struggle against all the phenomena of nationalism and every opposition to self-management. The implementation of these and other tasks contained in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee must be carried out without hesitation, repetition, discussing personal views or arguing, Seljani said.

While participating in the discussion, Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, warned that after intensive activity in drafting proposals at the 13th LCY Central Committee session and adopting them at the 16th Central Committee session, in some environments a certain degree of relaxation is already felt as well as an expectation that everything would go "on its own." We can no longer work in the old manner, and even meetings cannot be conducted as before.

It is necessary to carry out an analysis of work in all the LC municipal committees and party leaderships at all levels and in all environments and to critically assess their work. This is not a "witch hunt" but we must clearly say who is behaving in what manner, Sukrija stressed.

Warning of the danger of bureaucratization in the LC, Sukrija said that the time of gentle conversation was over and whoever was still doing so did not understand our party conclusions. Talking about the implementation of tasks from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Ali Sukrija stressed that it could no longer be permitted to repeat the importance of this program while at the same time falling to apply it consistently in practice. The increase in production is a vital question and there are also possibilities for eliminating the shortcomings which stand in the way of its full increase. In fact, there is not a single collective in the country which, by means of greater mobilization, organization, and contacts with other collectives, could not overcome the difficulties. Ali Sukrija particularly cited the isolationism in one's own environments and regions and the slowdown in the pooling of labor and resources, stressing the fact that at the level of the entire country such pooling amounted to 3 percent, while the rest related to work organizations from the same republic, in other words, the province and municipalities. Dealing with the fall in the standard of living Ali Sukrija said that this was much more the result of inadequate reward according to the results of work than a high rate of inflation. In this context he also pointed out the shortcomings in taxation policy, which led to the enrichment of individuals. What had been illegally acquired should be confiscated, Sukrija said, and added that in that action there was also opportunism among cadres.

Talking about the political situation he stressed that this did not depend on the amount of discussion at meetings but on the extent of positive or negative development of things and of the ability of the LC and other organized socialist forces to resolve the present problems. The situation in Kosovo is constantly improving, but the enemy still acts. Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, emigration, and other enemies wish to prove that Kosovo is an ethnically pure environment, while other nationalists consider that in this province there is allegedly no stability, equality, or self-management. One must do all in one's power to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo; this is a historic test which the Communists of Kosovo have to pass. For this, greater unity among Communists from all ranks of nations and nationalities is necessary as well as a mutual understanding in order to eliminate all questions and suspicions, because a Communist cannot be one who talks about one thing with the Communists among his nation and about another with the LC members who are not his "compatriots." Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, said.

## FOUR JAILED FOR DAMAGING KOSOVO MONASTERY

LD291819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Summary] Titova Mitrovica, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The council of five judges of the Titova Mitrovica District Court today passed sentences on four people accused of setting fire to hay stacks and fruit trees belonging to the Devic monastery near Srbica in Kosovo on two separate occasions in 1983 and 1984. Sadik Zabelji, a farmer from the village of Ludojevici near Srbica, received an aggregate sentence of 11 and 1/2 years imprisonment; Sacir Zabelji, a mechanic, was sentenced to 8 and 1/2 years in prison; Hadzi Ahmeti, a postman, to 6 years; and Jeset Zabelji, an unemployed Albanian, to 5 years imprisonment.